Guide on Anti-corruption in Ukraine
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The East Europe Foundation began to implement the USAID Project (U.S. Agency for International Development) - USAID RADA Program: Responsible, Accountable and Democratic Assembly (RADA) in Ukraine from the end of 2013.

USAID RADA Program is designed to promote a representative, accountable and independent Parliament through:

1. support for MPs to build relations with constituents and improve their representation function;
2. expand citizens education and monitoring of Parliament and MPs in order to increase their accountability;
3. promote the independence of Parliament to counterbalance the Government by reinforcing the rules and procedures that govern Parliament.

The program pursues three main objectives:

- To improve public representation in the legislative process.
- To expand the role of citizens in monitoring the work of Parliament.
- The strengthen role of the legislature in providing independent oversight of the executive branch of power.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This is yet another year in Ukraine with crackdown on corruption on the agenda. Some MPs have been trying for a rather long time to influence the shaping of anti-corruption policy, but usually those attempts have not been appropriately supported in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

However, due to efforts on the part of certain parliamentarians and civil activists as well as to support from international partners, key legislative acts incorporating a number of important anti-corruption novelties have been adopted in the past two years. Thus an absolutely new system of law enforcement and investigative bodies was created, enabling citizens to control public servants through new institutional opportunities: open registers, electronic declarations, etc.

This manual is meant to provide the readers with an insight into the key anti-corruption novelties.
2. ANTI-CORRUPTION NOVELTIES

After the Revolution of Dignity, a number of important laws aimed at overcoming modern Ukraine’s greatest problem, corruption, were adopted. However, the anti-corruption reform did not immediately produce a systemic effect. At first, in October 2014, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine “On the Principles of Anti-Corruption Policy in Ukraine (the Anti-Corruption Strategy) for 2014-2017.” The anti-corruption strategy specified the key focus areas and indicators for the government anti-corruption agencies.

Subsequently, a Coalition Agreement\(^1\) of parliamentary factions was signed and took effect; it provided for specific anti-corruption reform measures. Those measures focused on formation and implementation of state anti-corruption policy, prevention of and prosecution for corruption, fostering a negative attitude towards corruption, as well as on performance evaluation and on the mechanism for implementing the anti-corruption strategy.

As of today, most of the targets set forth in the Coalition Agreement have been achieved. This result should be attributed not only to a display of willingness by representatives of different political forces, but also to considerable pressure from the public and the Western partners.

To start with, one should mention the following fundamental legislative acts that enabled the launching of a real anti-corruption reform in Ukraine:

3) Law of Ukraine “On the Public Prosecutor’s Office” (with regard to creation and operation of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office) dated 14.10.2014.

\(^1\) http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1699-18/page
GUIDE ON ANTI-CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE

**LAW OF UKRAINE** “ON PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION”

- OPERATING PRINCIPLES FOR GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CONCERNING PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION
- A NEW FRAMEWORK HAS BEEN FORMED FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES IN UKRAINE
- A NEW CENTRAL EXECUTIVE BODY: NATIONAL AGENCY FOR PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION
- INTRODUCTION OF CONTROL OVER OBSERVATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS (conflicts of interest, gifts, plurality of offices, etc.)
- INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC DECLARATION OF PROPERTY AND INCOME OF OFFICIALS
- MONITORING OF PUBLIC SERVANTS’ LIFESTYLE HAS BEEN INTRODUCED

**LAW OF UKRAINE** “ON THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU OF UKRAINE”

- A NEW INVESTIGATIVE BODY: NABU
- FROM NOW ON, HIGHEST-LEVEL PUBLIC SERVANTS’ CORRUPTION IS INVESTIGATED BY NABU DETECTIVES

**LAW OF UKRAINE** “ON THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE” (WITH REGARD TO THE SPECIALIZED ANTI-CORRUPTION PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE)

- A NEW DETACHED UNIT WITHIN THE STRUCTURE OF THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL’S OFFICE OF UKRAINE: SPECIALIZED ANTI-CORRUPTION PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE (SAPO)
- PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES BEING INVESTIGATED BY NABU DETECTIVES ARE UNDER PROCEDURAL GUIDANCE OF SAPO PROSECUTORS
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**“ON THE STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION”**

A NEW INVESTIGATIVE BODY: SBI

CRIMES, INCLUDING CORRUPTION ONES, COMMITTED BY HIGH OFFICIALS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (except cases under NABU jurisdiction), CRIMES COMMITTED BY NABU AND SAPO OFFICERS, AND MILITARY CRIMES ARE FROM NOW ON INVESTIGATED BY SBI OFFICERS.

**“ON AMENDING CERTAIN LAWS OF UKRAINE TO INCREASE PROPERTY RELATIONS TRANSPARENCY FOR PREVENTING CORRUPTION”**

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSPARENCY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY STRUCTURES IN UKRAINE

A NUMBER OF STATE REGISTERS WERE DISCLOSED; NOW THEY CAN BE USED BY ORDINARY CITIZENS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING OR COUNTERING CORRUPTION.

**“ON PREVENTING POLITICAL CORRUPTION”**

A MECHANISM FOR TRANSPARENT FUNDING OF POLITICAL PARTIES FROM THE STATE BUDGET. SEPARATELY, RESTRICTIONS WERE IMPOSED ON FUNDING OF PARTIES BY NATURAL PERSONS AND LEGAL ENTITIES. PARTIES’ REPORTING FORMAT AND FREQUENCY WERE SPECIFIED.

CONTROL WAS ESTABLISHED OVER POLITICAL PARTIES’ FINANCES.

WHAT HAS BEEN CREATED?
WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES?
3. WHAT IS CORRUPTION?

Corruption is abuse of the granted power, which may appear as a deliberate act or deliberate failure to act, for material or non-material gain (advantage). Most notably, this risk group includes public servants (parliamentarians, law enforcement officers, government officials, etc.).

Foreign experts aiming to reveal corruption components in the activities of public authorities and officials have repeatedly tried to provide the most comprehensive and precise definition for this phenomenon.

For example, experts from Corruption Watch, a South-African anti-corruption NGO, not only have described the basic mechanics of corrupt conduct, but also have justifiably drawn attention to the scale of its destructive consequences:

Corruption is the process of degradation of the state as a result of adoption by authorized persons of certain decisions considerably deviating from the key criteria that such a decision must be based on, who do so for the sake of expected gain.

The Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption” defines corruption as the use by a person authorized to perform state or local self-government functions for obtaining improper benefit or the acceptance of such benefit or of a promise or proposal of such benefit for that person or for other persons, or, accordingly, making a promise or proposal or giving improper benefit to an authorized person or, upon such person’s demand, to other natural persons or legal entities for the purpose of encouraging that person to abuse his or her official powers or related opportunities.

Corruption manifests itself in a multitude of ways and forms that keep changing all of the time; therefore, the fight against it only has a starting point. This holds true for a vast majority of the world’s countries. Therefore, countering and combating corruption is not only on Ukraine’s agenda.

However, a number of countries have accumulated substantial positive experience in overcoming corruption. Thus, the global

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3 http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1700-18
organization Transparency International\(^4\) has been publishing its Corruption Perception Index since 1995. The rating represents the level of corruption in about 180 countries, ranging from “no corruption” (100 points) to “high corruption” (0 points).

The most successful countries in the fight against corruption are Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway. The top 10 least corrupt nations also include The Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, Singapore, Canada and Germany.

Ukraine also has a chance to make it to the list of such countries. After all, it has already created a framework – normative as well as institutional – that will be instrumental in effectively preventing and combating corruption.

However, the process of preventing and combating corruption will become a reality only if every official, every citizen gets personally involved in support for the work of the anti-corruption agencies. In this connection, we will briefly characterize the competence of these institutions, clarify the differences between them, describe their responsibilities, and show the ways in which they can be useful to an average citizen as well as to an MP of Ukraine.

\(^4\) http://www.transparency.org/
4. SYSTEM OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES IN UKRAINE

The National Agency for Corruption Prevention\(^5\) is a special-status central executive agency which ensures the formation and implementation of the state anti-corruption policy.

The National Agency is a collegial body consisting of five members.

Normative legal act regulating the activities of the Agency:

Scope of authority of the NACP includes in particular:
- formation of the state anti-corruption policy and its implementation;
- verification of declarations;
- monitoring of public servants’ lifestyle;
- control over observation of anti-corruption restrictions and requirements imposed by the legislation (plurality of offices, conflict of interests, gifts, etc.);
- control over political parties’ financing;
- anti-corruption examination;
- cooperation with and protection of informers;
- drawing up administrative reports on corruption offenses.

Everyone is free to provide verbal or written reports to the National Agency for Corruption Prevention. Typically, the subject of a report can be public servants’ lifestyle monitoring and comparison of the obtained data with the electronic declarations which are to be submitted annually.

\(^5\) http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1700-18#n25
by public servants to the **Unified Register of Declarations of Persons Authorized to Fulfill State or Local Self-Government Functions.**

**Link to the Register:** public.nazk.gov.ua

One can also participate in anti-corruption activities by exposing conflicts of interest among public servants of different levels. If a conflict of interest has been identified, a written report should be filed with the National Agency for Corruption Prevention.

**NACP contacts:**
28, Druzhby Narodiv Blvd, Kyiv, 01103
telephone: (044) 200-08-32
e-mail: info@nazk.gov.ua
web-site: www.nazk.gov.ua
The National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine is a state law enforcement agency entrusted with preventing, detecting, stopping, investigating, and exposing corruption offenses within its jurisdiction as well as with avoiding the commission of new ones.

Normative legal act regulating the activities of the Bureau:

Scope of authority of the NABU:
- investigation of corruption in the highest bodies of authority and systemic corruption threatening national security;
- investigation of instances of fraudulent misrepresentation of information in the declaration;
- investigation of crimes in which the amount of damage caused to the state, the community, or an enterprise exceeds 500 minimum wages;
- investigation of bribing of foreign officials.

Every citizen can provide verbal or written reports on observed instances of corruption at the highest levels of state government to the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine. Certainly, it is better to do this in writing, presenting material (documentary) evidence of the commission of a corruption offense by a high-level official.

NABU contacts:
3, Vasyl Surikov St., Kyiv, 03035
telephone: 0-800-503-200
e-mail: info@nabu.gov.ua
web-site: www.nabu.gov.ua

6 http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1698-18
The Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office is an independent structural unit of the Prosecutor General’s Office of Ukraine, which is subordinate exclusively to the Deputy Prosecutor General – Head of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office.

Normative legal act regulating the activities of the Specialized Office:

Law of Ukraine “On the Public Prosecutor’s Office” (with regard to the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office) dated 14.10.2014.

Scope of authority of the SAPO:

- procedural guidance of investigations conducted by the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine;
- supervision of the observance of laws during investigative operations and pretrial investigations conducted by the NABU;
- bringing public charges in criminal proceedings investigated by the NABU;
- representation of the interests of a citizen or of the State in court in cases involving corruption or corruption-related offenses, as specified by the Law “On the Public Prosecutor’s Office.”

The procedure for making reports to the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office and the subjects of such reports are the same as when reporting to the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine.

SAPO contacts:

17, Isaakyan St., Kyiv, 01135
telephone: +3 (044) 200-49-08
web-site: www.gpu.gov.ua

7 http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1697-18
The State Bureau of Investigation is a central executive agency conducting law enforcement activities for the purpose of preventing, detecting, stopping, exposing and investigating crimes within its jurisdiction.

Normative legal act regulating the activities of the Bureau:

Scope of authority (jurisdiction):
- investigation of a wide range of crimes, including corruption offenses other than those under NABU jurisdiction;
- investigation of crimes committed by high-level officials and law enforcement officers, except for crimes under NABU jurisdiction;
- investigation of crimes committed by officers of the NABU and of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office, except for crimes under NABU jurisdiction;
- investigation of military crimes.

By analogy with the NABU or the SAPO, everyone can provide a verbal or written report to the State Bureau of Investigation on crimes under SBI jurisdiction.

SBI contacts: will be available when this executive agency has been created.

8 http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/794-19
The investigative units of the Prosecutor’s Office\(^9\) are structural units of public prosecution bodies currently acting in lieu of the State Bureau of Investigation in fulfilling investigative functions until the SBI is created and starts exercising the respective powers.

**Normative legal act regulating the activities of the units:**

**PGOU Contacts:**
13/15, Riznytska St., Kyiv, 01011
telephone: (044) 596-73-55
e-mail: korrupcia.centr@gp.gov.ua
web-site: www.gp.gov.ua/ua/

The National Police is a central executive agency that serves society by ensuring protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, and maintaining public security and order.

Normative legal act regulating the activities of the police:

Scope of authority (jurisdiction):
- investigation of corruption crimes other than those under NABU or SBI jurisdiction;
- corruption offences of an administrative nature.

By analogy with the NABU or the SAPO, everyone can provide a verbal or written report to the investigative units of the National Police on instances of petty (commonplace) corruption.

National Police central office contacts:
10, Academician Bohomolets St., Kyiv, 01601
telephone: (044) 254-93-33
e-mail: info@police.gov.ua
web-site: www.npu.gov.ua

http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19
The Security Service of Ukraine is a special-purpose state law enforcement agency in charge of Ukraine’s state security.

Normative legal act regulating the activities of the Service:

Pursuant to Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Security Service of Ukraine,” the Security Service of Ukraine is also tasked with preventing, detecting, stopping, and exposing corruption directly threatening Ukraine’s vital interests.

SBU contacts:
16, Malopidvalna St., Kyiv, 01601
telephone: 0-800-501-482
e-mail: callcenter@ssu.gov.ua
web-site: www.ssu.gov.ua

It should be noted separately that the latest amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (regarding justice) adopted on June 2, 2016, and the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” also dated June 2, 2016, provide for the creation of Specialized Anti-Corruption Courts.

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11 http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2229-12
The National Agency of Ukraine for Detection, Search and Management of Assets Obtained through Corruption and Other Crimes is a special-status central executive agency ensuring the formation and implementation of state policy on the detection and search of assets which may be arrested or confiscated under a criminal case and/or on the management of assets arrested or confiscated under a criminal case.

Normative legal act regulating the activities of the Agency:

Scope of authority:
• implementing measures to detect, trace, and evaluate assets upon request of an investigator, detective, prosecutor, or court (investigating judge);
• organization of implementation of measures relating to evaluation, accounting and management of assets;
• maintenance of the Unified State Register of Assets Arrested under a Criminal Case.

National Agency contacts: will be available when this executive agency has been created.

Apart from the newly created agencies, there exist other state institutions that are also involved in the formation of anti-corruption policy or in preventing or combating corruption.

12 http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/772-19
The Committee on Preventing and Combating Corruption of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine\(^{13}\) is a body of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine made up of Ukrainian MPs and tasked with implementation of the anti-corruption line of legislative work, preparation and preliminary consideration of issues pertaining to preventing and combating corruption, preventing and regulating conflicts of interest, financial control over persons authorized to fulfill state or self-government functions, legal regulation of the operation of the NABU and the NACP, of the activities of other law enforcement and state bodies as regards their responsibilities in the sphere of preventing and combating corruption, and also state protection of persons providing assistance in preventing and combating corruption. Since September 2015, a Public Evaluation Council has been operating under the Committee; its opinions are taken into account by the Committee in the process of conducting its anti-corruption examinations.

**Committee contacts:**

5, Hrushevskyi St., Kyiv, 01008
telephone: (044) 255-21-00
e-mail: crimecor@rada.gov.ua
web-site: crimecor.rada.gov.ua

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\(^{13}\) [http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/116/95-%D0%B2%D1%80](http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/116/95-%D0%B2%D1%80)
Ministry of Justice is the main body in the system of central executive bodies tasked with ensuring the formation and implementation of state legal policy, in particular anti-corruption policy prior to the creation of the NACP.

Normative legal act regulating the activities of the Ministry:


Examples of anti-corruption functions include anti-corruption examination, relevant annual reports, and registers of persons who have committed corruption offenses (to be submitted soon to the NACP).

Ministry of Justice contacts:
13, Horodetskyi St., Kyiv, 01001
telephone: (044) 278-37-23
e-mail: themis@minjust.gov.ua
web-site: www.minjust.gov.ua

http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/228-2014-%D0%BF
5. COMBATING POLITICAL CORRUPTION: TRANSPARENCY OF POLITICAL PARTIES’ FUNDING

There exist many methods for combating political corruption, but only one of them was adequately implemented in our country. On October 8, 2015, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the Law “On Amending Certain Laws of Ukraine on Preventing and Combating Political Corruption” which introduced radical changes in the regulation of political finances in Ukraine.

Basic principles for state funding of political parties

- Funds from the State Budget are to be allocated to the political parties that exceeded the 5% threshold in the nationwide election district in the 2014 parliamentary election.
- After the next parliamentary election, parties receiving no less than 2% of the votes will be entitled to budget funding.
- The total amount of annual funding of political parties entitled to be funded is determined from the following formula:

$$M = K \times (S_{\text{min}}) \times 0.02,$$

M being the total amount of funding;
K being the total number of voters participating in the voting in the nationwide election district; and
$S_{\text{min}}$ being the minimum wage as of January 1 of the year preceding the year in which the budget funds are allocated.

This is the total amount which is to be distributed later among the parties exceeding the threshold specified by the law; the distribution will be proportional to the number of votes received by these parties’ electoral lists.

15 http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/731-19
• Ten percent of the total budget funds is reserved for parties which are entitled to annual state funding and which have provided for a balanced representation of both genders among the party’s elected MPs. This is a case of the so-called “gender quota”: no more than 2/3 of representatives of either gender among the respective party’s MPs.

• State funding is used exclusively for financing the parties’ current statutory activities and may not be used for election campaigning.

• The amount received must be spent within a year of its receipt; otherwise the remaining funds will be returned to the State.

• The punishment for serious violations in the sphere of party financing (in particular those relating to sources of contributions, restrictions on the size of these contributions, and reporting requirements) consists in revocation of the right to state funding.

• In addition to state funding of party activities, after the next parliamentary election compensation is to be paid for the actual cost of campaigning, though for each party exceeding the threshold the amount may not be higher than 100,000 times the minimum wage.

• Contributions from private donors (natural persons or legal entities) can be made in cash or in kind. In the latter case, the size of the contribution is determined on the basis of market prices for the goods or services that were provided to the political party.

• Restrictions on contributions: in case of natural persons, the annual contribution limit for an individual is 400 times the minimum wage; in case of legal entities, the annual contribution limit for an entity is 800 times the minimum wage.

• Inadmissible donors: persons receiving funds under state procurement contracts (with certain exceptions); legal entities with a state or community share in the authorized capital, etc.

• Reports on party funding are to be submitted quarterly on paper and in electronic form. They are to include data on the funding not only of the “central office” but also of the local party units and the party’s candidates running in the national
election as well as detailed information on the party’s assets, expenses and financial obligations.

- The reporting form has been approved by the NACP; it requires in-depth information on each contribution, expenditure, and details about each of the party’s donors as well as each candidate (in case an election is held).

- The parties’ reports are publicly available on the official website of the NACP; they can also be received on request.

- For violations of the party funding legislation (non-submission of reports, misrepresentation of information in a report, etc.), the law provides for administrative (a fine of up to 6,800 UAH) and criminal (imprisonment of up to three years) liability.

As a consequence, it was already in the autumn of 2016 that political parties supported by 5% of the votes at the latest parliamentary election received the first installments from the State Budget (except for the Opposition Bloc, which refused to be funded from the budget). This was the starting point for the introduction of real transparency of political parties’ funding, since the parties have to report on a quarterly basis on the funds received as well as on the spending structure of those funds.
6. ANTI-CORRUPTION NGOs

Starting from March 2014, the process of implementation of the new anti-corruption reform has been accompanied by ongoing consultations with civil society and its proposals. That is the way in which representatives of the expert environment not belonging to the category of public servants influence the course of the respective reform.

The leading representatives of civil society are the NGOs forming the organizational basis of the civic platform Reanimation Package of Reforms\(^\text{16}\). The achievements of the RPR include preparation of twelve draft laws that were subsequently adopted by the Verkhovna Rada and support for the creation of the new key anti-corruption bodies: the NABU, the NACP, the SBI, and the National Assets Recovery Agency; nine draft laws are pending consideration at future parliamentary sessions.

**Well-known anti-corruption NGOs making up the RPR:**
- Center for Combating Corruption
- Transparency International Ukraine
- Center for Political and Legal Reform
- Center for Democracy and Rule of Law
- EIDOS Center for Political Studies and Analysis

**RPR contacts:**
6, Olhynska St., Kyiv, 01003
telephone: +38 (067) 401-20-48
e-mail: platform.reform@gmail.com
web-site: www.rpr.org.ua

Corruption is successfully exposed not only by NGOs, but also by media investigation teams. These include Slidstvo.Info, Nashi Hroshi (television investigations), Skhemy, as well as printed periodicals, the websites Ukrainska Pravda and Nashi Hroshi and many others.

\(^{16}\) http://rpr.org.ua/
7. GLOSSARY

1) improper benefit – funds or other property, advantages, privileges, services, non-material assets, any other non-material or non-monetary benefits that are unduly promised, proposed, provided or received;

2) potential conflict of interests – existence of a person’s private interest in a sphere where that person is fulfilling official or representative functions, which can impact the objectivity or impartiality of his or her decision-making or the performance or non-performance of actions in the course of fulfillment of the said functions;

3) gift – funds or other property, advantages, privileges, services, or non-material assets that are provided or received for free or for a price below the minimum market value;

4) corruption-related offence – an act containing no elements of corruption, but violating the requirements, prohibitions, or restrictions established by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption,” which was committed by an authorized person and which entails criminal, administrative, disciplinary, or civil liability pursuant to the law;

5) private interest – any proprietary or non-proprietary interest of an individual, in particular resulting from personal, family, friendly or other out-of-office relations with natural persons or legal entities, including those arising in connection with membership or involvement in public, political, religious or other organizations;

6) real conflict of interests – a clash between a person’s private interest and his or her official or representative functions that impacts the objectivity or impartiality of his or her decision-making or the performance or non-performance of actions in the course of fulfillment of the said functions;
7) **specially authorized subjects in the sphere of combating corruption** – prosecution agencies, National Police departments, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, and the National Agency for Corruption Prevention;

8) **subjects of declaration** – persons authorized to fulfill state or local self-government functions;

9) **family members** – persons in marriage as well as their children, including full-aged ones, parents, persons under guardianship or custody, other cohabitants sharing a common household, having mutual rights and duties (except for persons whose rights and duties are not of a family nature), including unmarried cohabitants;

10) **corruption** – abuse of public power or state resources for personal benefit.

The definitions are taken from the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption.”